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Christmas comes but once a year, and it is well; two Democratic Christmases in a year would be too much.

A year ago Christmas was a holiday for fully employed labor, but this year it was a season of anxiety in thousands of homes. so much for Clevelandism.

There is no suggestion of the spirit of Christmas in the announcement that there are 130,000 more men under arms in Europe now than there were at last Christmas.

There is reason to suspect that all this talk about Secretary Gresham being a senatorial candidate in Illinois is designed by his friends to turn public attention from his Hawaiian infamy.

In spite of Chauncey Depew's rosy and enthusiastic account of the Pope's vitality, the fact remains that he is a very old and feeble man. The chances are against his living to see another Christmas.

It is severe to stigmatize those who insist upon forcing the Wilson bill upon the country as industrial anarchists, but what shall the men be called who willfully destroy the prosperity of a people?

Mayor-elect Hopkins, of Chicago, is in Washington urging one McAbee for public printer. McAbee is the reformer who printed the knownothing circular and issued it in the name of the Republican committee. In other words, he is a forger.

"The paying of starvation wages" is one of the evils that must be remedied to make New York better, in the opinion of Maud B. Booth, of the Salvation Army. No doubt of it; it is the child of that cheapness of which the free traders are the advocates.

Senator Peffer comes to the front to declare that he will not vote for the Wilson bill, which takes from the farmers what the McKinley law gives. Thus it may come about that a Populist is a better man on great occasions than a Democrat. But that is very faint praise.

To give the devil his due, the resolution of Tammany urging the speedy settlement of the tariff question one way or another is eminently right. The suspense and uncertainty that are paralyzing business should be brought to an end so that business may begin to adjust itself to the new conditions, whatever they may be.

In Chicago the little daughter of Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus gave information that led to the discovery that a murderous crank was pursuing her father, while in Barcelona an eight-year-old child made remarks \* that gave the police the clew to the unearthing of an Anarchist plot that ramified and cynics children have their uses.

Again the remarks of Lord Salisbury in England have revived the talk about an international agreement for the wider use of silver as money by the leading nations. If the Tories had been successful in the last election it is possible that some such arrangement might have been or might be reached, but the success of Gladstone was the doom of any sort of monometallism. And yet we in this country applaud the "grand old man."

Architects and contractors say now is the time to commence preparations to build for not in many years has the construction of buildings been possible with the present economy. Labor is cheap, building material of all kinds is cheap, mechanics are willing to work for less than usual, foremen can get better men and more work out of them than usual-in fact, everything is down to bed rock. People who contemplate building in the spring should make their contracts now.

The total number of names now on the Mexican war pension roll, including survivors and widows, is 25,497. Among these are General Chalmers, General Maury and Hon. S. B. Maxey, of Texas, late major general in the confederate army; Senator George, of Mississippi; Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, a major general in the confederate army, and other ex-confederates of less note. The names of the widows of "Stonewall" Jackson, confederate Generals Pickett, Pillow, Hill and others are on the list. Hoke Smith is not dropping any of these pen-

The darkest time, says the common adage, is just before dawn. We are now in the midst of the shortest days of the year and the longest period of night. By very slow degrees the earth is emerging from this condition. At first the movement will be imperceptible, but after a few weeks we shall begin to remark that the days are growing longer. The sun will rise a little earlier and set a little later. There will be a little more of daylight and a little less of darkness. Let us hope that this gradual change in the natural world will be ac-

world. If it be true that the darkest hour is just before day brighter times cannot be much longer delayed. It cannot be darker than it is now, and this condition cannot last long. The improvement may be imperceptible at first, and it may come very gradually, but it will come. The early bright hours and the long days of summer will surely come, and so will the returning light of prosperity in the business world.

### WILL THE PRESIDENT BE CEN-SURED?

One of the first things that will engage the attention of Congress when it reassembles after the holidays will be the consideration of the Hawailan question. Mr. Cleveland's message confessing the failure of "my plans" and turning the whole subject over to Congress has made it a domestic question. Annexation is no longer a live issue; the question is whether Congress will approve or censure the President's treatment of the subject. The indications are that the House will do the "cuckoo" act and adopt the resolution of Chairman McCreary, of the committee on foreign affairs, censuring Minister Stevens and by implication approving the President's course, but the action of the Senate may not be so favorable. In that body the resolution of Senator Morgan, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, calls for a thorough investigation of the whole subject, and it is believed that Senator Morgan will conduct the investigation in a patriotic and impartial spirit and without any preconceived purpose of indorsing or whitewashing the course of the administration. The Washington Star, an independent and usually well-informed paper, says:

It is understood that Mr. Cleveland is greatly dissatisfied with the course that Mr. Morgan has followed in the Senate, and is apprehensive lest some action unfavorable to the administration come from the same investigation. Mr. Cleveland, it pertinence on the part of Democrats to make any investigation of this matter. He is said to regard with great disfavor and suspicion the course followed by Senator Morgan, fearing that it will amount to an attack on the administration.

This shows the temper of a usurper. Mr. Cleveland is always prating about his devotion to the Constitution and his supreme regard for the rights of the people, and yet when the Senate proposes to exercise its constitutional right of investigating his treatment of the Hawaiian question he construes it as an attack on the adminis-

If Mr. Cleveland escapes a vote of censure he will owe it to Minister Willis, who wisely refrained from going as far as the administration expected him to go in restoring the deposed Queen. But so far as the constitutional or moral aspect of the case is concerned it makes no difference whether "my plans" succeeded or not. If the deposed Queen had been restored Congress would undoubtedly have censured the President. Why should it not censure him if it appears that he tried to restore her and failed? As the success of his plans would have made him amenable to censure their failure ought not to save

# MONEY FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

It must be evident to those who give consideration to the matter that the committees soliciting money in aid of the unemployed in this city will not obtain as much as will be needed unless some action is taken to reach the mass of people who can make but small weekly or monthly contributions, or small contributions to be made in installments. There are hundreds of people who would gladly give \$5 or \$10 if the payment could be made in installments of 50 cents or a dollar a week, but they cannot subscribe either of these amounts and pay them at one time. Such collection will involve an amount of work which the committees cannot undertake, and many who would make small contributions cannot go to the headquarters of the committee to make small payments. Already members of one Grand Army post have informally talked over the matter, and one of them, an employer of labor, suggested that a member be employed to canvass its membership for such signers as would agree to pay the post quartermaster or a special committee a given amount each week. It is probable that the subject will come up at the next meeting for action. The committee might divide the city into small districts and have them canvassed by responsible men or women, who will solicit subscriptions and provide for the weekly collection of money. The committee may have a plan of its own to reach those who are willing to exercise self-denial in order that they may contribute

something to relieve the distress. It is important that we all understand at this time that every dollar that can be raised will be needed, and that there will be untold suffering unless all who can spare a few dollars through positive selfdenial respond to the call.

# FIGHT THE WILSON BILL.

The Wilson bill is a bill to fight, and fight with a view to its defeat. Its shadow has filled the land with distrust and distress. As the months pass the situation becomes more and more deplorable. Every week the army of the unemployed increases. Now and then a factory resumes, but five close while one opens its doors. Tens of thousands of employers are retaining hundreds of thousands of men on partial time or wages, in hope of better times. Thousands of these employers, so often denounced as heartless, will not dismiss certain men so long as they are able to retain them. But these men cannot do

this always or for months. Republican papers, unlike Democratic, have not advertised distress until it was real and positive. Now it is admitted on all sides. For instance, here is the free trade New York Evening Post declaring the urgency of existing need, in the fol-

lowing language: We must to-day do what we have never had occasion to do before, call attention the appalling distress which prevails among the unemployed poor of this city. Phousands on thousands of persons who have always hitherto earned a decent livelihood, are sinking down into blank destitution from which recovery, with broken health and spirits, will be difficult

The remedy, sure and simple, is the defeat of the Wilson bill. If it is passed, in time industry will partially revive, but companied by a similar one in the business | wages must be cut and trade contracted. | the greater part of the city has the great | flowers in the daytime at the side of a life

If defeated in the Senate, as there is reason to believe that it can be, industry will start up at once and the present troubles will disappear like a summer cloud.

In view of such facts, the Journal repeats that the Wilson bill must be fought. It should be fought in Indiana as it is being fought in the manufacturing towns in the East-by wage-earners joining in signing petitions and sending them to some reliable Senator who is not enlisted in the free trade raid upon the industries of the country. If petitions with the names of ten or twenty thousand wage-earners should be sent from Indiana to Senator Sherman, of Ohio, or Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, they would have an influence upon the Senate that would help to turn the tide. There need be no particular organization to secure thousands of petitions. Any man, who realizes the importance of this work, as does the Journal, can get a sheet of cap paper and write the following, or something like it, and circulate it for sig-

To the United States Senate: We, the indersigned wage-earners, retailers and --- county, Indiana, earnestly protest against the enactment of the Wilson bill or any similar measure.

If the readers of the Journal throughout Indiana will write and circulate such petitions during the next three weeks, ten, fifteen or even twenty thousand signers might be obtained. A dozen men could be found in any considerable community who would give a little time to circulating such petitions. If any such petitions should be sent to the Journal, they will be forwarded to a Senator who will present them. If numerous, as they already are in New York and New England, there is good reason to believe that, because of them, as the expression of the people, the Wilson bill will be rejected in the Senate. It is worth the

# A WORD FOR THE PILGRIM MOTH-

The numerous reports during the last few days of meetings in different cities to celebrate Forefathers' day, leave no doubt as to the wide dispersion and unswerving loyalty of the sons of New England. In every progressive community they form a considerable percentage, and wherever they go they carry with them unchanging devotion to the ideas that have made New England such a saving power in the land. This is right and admirable. It is well that the sons and grandsons of New England should come together once a year and exalt the virtues of the brave and noble men who sowed the seeds of civil and religious liberty in a soil whose harvest of men and women has so far oustripped all its other harvests. We can stand a great deal of eulogy of the pilgrim fathers. They deserve all that can be said, and we trust the time is far distant when the 22d of December will be permitted to pass without the sons of New England coming together in many cities to celebrate the anniversary of the arrival of the Mayflower and sound their own and their ancestors' praises.

But it occurs that while so many dinners are being eaten and so many speeches made in honor of the pilgrim fathers somebody ought to try and get in a word for the pilgrim mothers. If our forefathers are deserving of such honored remembrance, are not our foremothers equally so? The Mayflower did not bring men alone to the shores of Massachusetts. She brought nearly as many women as men, thirty-nine in all, and they did not come on a picnic any more than the men did. If the men left native land and friends behind them and came to carve out a new home in the wilderness where they could worship God according to the dictate of their consciences, so did the women, and from all accounts the consciences of the women were just as narrow, exacting and strict as those of the men. It is true they could not build houses, drive oxen or raise corn, but they could make the houses a little cheerful and homelike. they could smile on the pilgrim father as he went out to his daily labor, they could clean up after him as he came in at night covered with snow or mud, and they could fashion the pounded corn into dishes that fed bone and sinew. While the pilgrim father was laying the foundations of the state the pilgrim mother was taking care of the little pilgrims and qualifying them to become fit successors of the pilgrim fathers and ancestors in turn of heroic men and women who were to follow them. The pilgrim mother could not be a selectman. but generally she was a very select woman. She could not hold office or vote or fire a gun, but she trained up men who were masters of these and many other accomplishments. The pilgrim fathers would have been badly off indeed without the pilgrim mothers, and as for posterity-well, where would they be at? Always hereafter when the sons and grandsons and stepsons of New England meet on Forefathers' day to sing the praises and exalt the virtues of the pilgrim fathers, let them remember that they and the country and the world owe

something also to the pilgrim mothers. The uncertainty caused by the threatening attitude of the Democratic party towards the tariff bill is affecting all business interests. One would scarcely think that the fire insurance business would be much affected, but leading managers say it is to an alarming degree. They say that fire insurance requires for its prosperity a healthy condition of the interests which pay it tribute, and that when these are depressed the insurance business suffers accordingly. The closing of so many manufacturing establishments in all parts of the country has reduced the amount of insurance business to such an extent as almost to prove fatal to some companies, while the idleness of millions of workmen has reduced the receipts of merchants so that they are cutting down their insurance. The general stagnation of business has rendered it almost impossible to make collections, and altogether the companies are in hard lines.

Those who travel sufficiently to compare the street-railway facilities of this city. as they have been provided by the present officers of the Indianapolis Street-railway Company, will come to the conclusion that they are not surpassed elsewhere. There are lines on which it would be a convenience to localities to have electric power, but the trolley has been extended so widely during the past six months that

convenience of rapid transit. There are two or three suburbs that will be connected ere long with the city by electric lines, but everything cannot be done in a few months. Indeed, the expansion of the electric system, under the present management, has exceeded the expectations of all those who can take ways and means into candid consideration. In connection with this rapid extension the metives of the company have nothing to do. It cannot gain that which it has not in the way of franchises by expending money under its present charter. Furthermore, the present managers have kept their hands out of local politics, which is a great gain. Of course, there will be people who will find fault because a car is not waiting when they reach a corner, or because, between 5:30 and 6:30 p. m., when thousands of people desire to reach their homes, there are not sufficient cars to give them a seat. To these it may be said that similar conditions exist in every other city which has a business section. At certain hours the cars will be crowded, and it would require more money than any company has to spend to furnish cars sufficient to accommodate patrons for a single trip and remain unused the rest of the day. It is well to be reasonable.

A London cablegram says that somebody recently discovered an uncut copy of the original sixpenny pamphlet edition of Gray's Elegy printed by the author in 1751, which was sold Wednesday for \$350. The possibilities of old garrets and second-hand bookstores in London are so great that one can believe almost anything in the way of alleged chance discoveries, and yet the ingenuity of modern counterfeiters is so great that we should want very strong proof of the genuineness of such a find as that described. If genuine, however, it ought to be worth almost any sum to a collector who had the money to buy it.

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Repairing Damages.

She-You have broken the promise you made me-He-Never mind, dear, I'll make you

The Next Duty. Though Christmas day has passed and gone With all its joys, there yet'll

Come the day when for the same 'Tis time to duly settle. A Proposal.

Chollie-Don't you think it would be noble thing for you to do with your wealth to establish a home for the feeble-minded? Miss Rox-Oh, Mr. Sappe, this is so sud-

#### A Mean Revenge. "I've got even with Blimmins at last,"

said the society reporter. "How?"

"You know how jealous his wife is? Well I have alluded to him as 'a great favorite among the ladies."

## SHREDS AND PATCHES.

It doesn't take eight quarts to make a peck of trouble.—Philadelphia Record. The Cleveland star of destiny has begun to wane and no mistake.-Philadelphia The administration is about due for an-

other blunder.-Rochester Democrat and Chroniele. You can't be sure that contentment is

better than riches until you have both. It's when a man says what he doesn't mean to that he says what he means .- El-

There will be no throne in Liliuokalani's stocking this Christmas.-New York Commercial Advertiser. Patience is a good thing. If a man has enough of it he can starve to death .- Cleve-

land Plain Dealer. Professor Wilson should have made his bill raise more revenues and less brimstone.-Detroit Journal.

In these times an ex-President is more to be envied than a real live President. -Syracuse Courier (Dem.) You cannot teach a fool any sense, but

you can cripple him so that he will be practically harmless.-Dallas News. No girl ever learns much at school after she begins to press in her books the flowers the boys gave her.-Galveston News. About the toughest thing that can happen to a man is to go contrary to his wife's wishes and then fail.-Atchison

Speaking of hard times, the man who has a job at small wages probably finds but little change in the situation.-Buffalo Courier.

Young Lady-Oh! oh! I never in the world could climb into that upper berth. Porter-Just imagine it's a tally-ho coach, ma'am.-Life.

If order is really heaven's first law, there are plenty of men on earth who would feel sadly out of place in heaven.—Somerville Journal.

We take it that Hon. James B. Weaver,

of Iowa, will be willing to accept some sort of presidential nomination in 1896.

-- Washington Post. The man attending a balloon ought to be a poor man. No matter how much you

want to bet he is willing to take you up. -Yonkers Statesman. The New York Evening Post is raising a fund for the relief of the unemployed. Every Democratic newspaper should follow

## its example.-Kingston Freeman. ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

To a young man asking for his opinion, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes recently enumerated as the best three books "the Bible, Shakspeare's plays and a good dictionary, say, Worcester or Webster.

One of the most acute sufferers by the Ardlamont murder case is the well-known English novelist Helen Mather. She is a sister of young Windsor Hambrough's mother, and was much attached to her ill-

Some one who has been accumulating information, or making guesses, or both, reports that about a thousand theatrical companies travel the country every year; that they play seven times a week for forty weeks and take in \$2,800,000 a week, or \$112,-000,000 a year. He estimates the number of traveling performers at 15,000 and thinks that as many more persons are permanently employed in the theaters in which the traveling companies appear.

For the first time on record a Hebrew has been gazetted officer to one of the crack highland regiments of Queen Victoria's army. These regiments, notwithstanding their Scotch origin and dress, are nowadays composed mainly of Englishmen, Welshmen and Irishmen. But this is the first time that they have had on their rosters a high lander of the chosen race, which, prior to the present reign, was barred from holding commissions in the army and navy, and even from membership of Parliament.

In 1860 a farmer, John A. Gratwold, living near Middletown, O., gave employment to a stranger who said he was a political extle from Germany and gave his name as Frey. He worked for Gratwold several months, and at the breaking out of the war went into the Union army. Mr. Gratwold had not heard from him since the war until Tuesday last, when he received a letter from M. Frey, President-elect of Switzerland, recalling the incidents of his life on the farm in America and of the war and telling of his success in Switzerland.

Word has been sent to the courts of Europe that the Shah of Persia intends to visit Berlin, St. Petersburg, Paris and Vienna next spring. He will start on his journey in May or June and will remain in Europe several months. The rulers whom he is to honor are in an unhappy state of mind already on account of the proposed visit. No living sovereign, in all probability, is : more unwelcome guest than the Shah, but his cousins in Europe are obliged to receive him with all the honors due to his rank Entertaining him is more expensive than entertaining any other monarch. His retinue is almost a legion.

Another incontestable proof of the rapid advance of the Japanese in the civilization. of the west is the following advertisement, which appeared in a Tokio paper recently: "A young lady wishes to get married. She is very beautiful, has a rosy face, which is surrounded by dark curly hair. Her eye-brows show the form of the half moon and the mouth is small and pretty. She is also very rich, well read enough to admire the

companion or at night to sing of the stars in heaven. The man whom she will choose must also be young, handsome and well educated, and be ready to share the same grave with her.'

Hon. William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) denies the reports that he is to be the Republican candidate for Governor of Nebraska. can't give up \$200,000 a year for \$2,000," said he, "even if it does carry with it the honor

of being Governor of Nebraska." There will be plenty of novelties at California's midwinter fair. One of considerable interest will be a veritable lake of quicksliver. Cannon balls, sledge hammers, rocks and other heavy articles will be placed beside the lake and visitors will be privileged to sai! these strange craft in the silver sea. Another exhibit is to be a house of pine boards 150 feet long. The house will be of that length, and not a cross crack will be seen in its sides. The Ferris wheel and Eiffel tower are to be outdone by a figure of Justice 150 feet high, holding in her hand scales with a cross beam 300 feet long. In each scale fifty people may be seated and raised, by dipping the scales, to a height

I cherish for my fellow-man a hatred most Had I the might I'd doom him without sympathy or fear; There's but one way for me to show just what my feelings are-

I'll go and be the motorman upon a trolley -Washington Star.

## A BANDIT IN POLITICS.

### The Career of the Man for Whom Italian Anarchists Have Voted.

New York Evening Post.

In the supplementary elections held last Sunday for members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies a number of Anarchists in some of the districts of Rome voted for Tiburz!, the brigand, who some time ago was condemned to imprisonment for several homicides. The police arrested several Anarchists for distributing pamphlets in favor of Tiburzi.

Dominico Tiburzi is one of the three remaining Italian brigands of note, the others being Ansuini and Floravanti. Tiburzi was a cowherd at Cellere. In 1872, when twentyfive years of age, for a highway robbery, extortion and murder he was condemned to penal servitude for life. In January, 1874, he escaped from the salt mines of Corneto Tarquina, and has since eluded all efforts to capture him. Between Civita Vecchia and Grosseto, in the solitudes of the macchia, he has lived for twenty years, defying the rewards offered by the authorities.

Tiburzi does not rob; he does not steal; he

does not harm any one. He levies taxes

after his own fashion. The wealthy of the neighboring districts pay him every month a fixed contribution; money, wine, bread, weapons and tobacco. In recompense he guarantees the safety of both their lives and of their property; in short, he acts as a kind of public guardian for them. The relations between the brigand and the people are of a most friendly description. The poor when destitute of food come to Tiburzi; he also gives them coin, with which is always well provided. land owners pay most the tax which brings an entire security for their rural property But woe to the spy! Sooner or later the hand of the brigand strikes him; and an atrocious vengenace rouses the authorities, and convinces the unbelievers of the existence of the legendary brigand. In this way Tiburzi lives. In these eighteen years of hiding from justice Tiburzi had several companions; but, less skillful or less fortunate than he, they have all perished. last were Domenico Biagini and Luciano Fioravanti. In 1889 the three together were surprised by the carabineers; a sharp fight ensued; Blagini fell dead. The other two succeeded in escaping, vowing vengeance. They believed the spy was a certain Raphael Gabrielli, land steward to the Marquis Guglielmo, although the carabineers have since declared it was not true. A year after Gabrielli was overlooking the working of fifty reapers on the Guglielmo estate at Pozzatelli. At 8 o'clock in the morning the reapers stopped for a few minutes to take rest and food. Two armed men suddenly issued forth from the side of the morass which bordered on the estate. One of them advanced to Gabrielli and said to him: "Get up and come with us." The latter refused. The speaker seized him and dragged him a few stps to where his companion stood ready with the pointed gun. Before the entire company of fifty persons, powerless and terrified, was the horrible deed perpetrated. "Remember the 6th of August," cried the avenger, as he fired two shots into the unfortunate man's brain. Tiburzi and Fioravanti reloaded their weapons, and crying, "In this way spies are treated," disappeared again into the morass.

Heavy rewards were offered for the capture of the three principal brigands: 10,000 francs for whoever will deliver up Tiburzi; 4,000 for Fioravanti; 7,000 for Ansuini However, owing to the nature of the place and the peculiar system of brigandage practiced, up to the present time all efforts of the authorities have been in vain. Many strange tales are told in connection with the adventures of these men. One day, it is narrated, a gentleman, one of the so called taxpayers to Tiburzi, met him in the country. After the usual greetings, Tiburzi said to him: "Oh, by the way, do you know

that Spadini (the well-known Roman gunsmith) has a magnificent English repeating rifle? Be kind enough to buy it for me. The gentleman instantly promised to do so, but never thought more of the rifle or of Tiburzi until, some considerable time after, he again encountered the latter. The thought of his forgotten promise suddenly flashed across his mind. In some trepidation, he was beginning to excuse his shortcoming, when the brigand affably anticipated him: "Don't trouble yourself; I have already got the gun," he said, pointing to the wea-

pon on his shoulder. Another time a company of hunters halted in a retired part of Viterbo. While the supper was being prepared a handsome man of distinguished mien came forward, and, greeting the landlord, seated himself at the common table; he ate, drank and took part in the general conversation, relating him-self many spirited stories of the chase. He accompanied the hunters for a considerable distance on their way, and finally politely took leave of them. "Who is that fine fellow?" one of the party asked the landlord "That is the famous Tiburzi, the brigand!"

## he replied. PREACHERS IN A BOX CAR.

## An Enraged Engineer Gave Them Rough Ride on a New Road. Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A party of sedate Maine clergymen, who recently went over the new Bangor and Aroostock line from Brownville to the West branch, had a little experience in railroading that made their hair stand on end for a time. They were stowed away on the construction train at Brownville on the top of a lot of pressed hay in a box car, and spread out their blankets on the bales, expecting to have a very comfortable ride. Just before starting northward from Brownville, an altercation arose between the conductor and engineer, and for a few moments the air was sul-

Then the ride began. The engineer, a hot-headed fellow, was mad all through, and 'when he opened the throttle he did if in no half-hearted or uncertain way. sped the train over the rough and uneven road-bed, not yet made ready for trials of speed. Faster and faster she went, the cars lurching and pitching up and down and from side to side in a manner that suggested momentary derailment and everlasting smash. The trees beside the road flew by like streaks of lightning. The hay bales bounced about and bumped each other without mercy; and all the while the clerical party reeled and jostled like tipsy fellows on a spree. They hung on for dear life to keep from breaking their necks or from getting

crushed. Those who have tried it know that the inside of a box car does not afford many points of vantage for one to steady himself, and really all the ministers could do was to thump each other whenever occasion offered The entire run to North Twin station was made at an average not far short of a mile a minute, and it was with a sigh of relief that they alighted from the train. It pleases them now to say that the en-

gineer was reported to Superintendent Cram and was promptly bounced before he had endangered any more lives or the property of the company.

#### A Dearth of Dancing Men. Minneapolis Tribune.

Society bewalls a scarcity of dancing men. Hostesses declare with tears in their voices that they cannot secure partners for one-fourth of the misses and matrons who desire to dance. Some of the fairest flowers of the social conservatory are now regularly blossoming along the wall. The men are remaining away or languidly loafnig when they do attend. Some of the young men who should be light of foot and active in gallant attentions are content to pose at the doorways or loll in the smoking room. The girls wish in vain for a return of the days of their grandmothers, when there were two or more aspirants for the honor of every dance with every girl; when men attached as much im-

portance and took as great pride in the art

terpsichorean as women; when the motto

of every social gathering was, "On with the dance! Let joy be unconfined. But the girls should not be too hard on the dear boys. Times have been hard of late, and many a pretty fellow who was a "dancing man" last seacon is a walking gentleman this. One cannot dance without paying the piper in one way or another, and the wherewithal to make payment is sadly lacking in quarters where it was abundant a year ago. When times improve the dancing man may reappear. Let hostesses and wall-flowers take heart and hope for better things next season.

## Tyndall's Religion.

Springfield Republican. In the general mind, perhaps, nothing has become so firmly settled as the notion that Tyndall was a materialist. From his Belfast address, so called, in which he declares that protopiasm held "the promise and potency of all life," it was deduced that he admitted no spiritual element, and

this reinforced the impression of a review article he had before written, in which he had commended a letter addressed to himself, and proposing that the efficacy of prayer be tested by making one ward of a hospital the special object of prayers of the faithful for a term of years, and compar-ing its rate of mortality year by year with the rates of other wards during the same time. The effect of this article, which appeared in 1872, was such that when the University of Oxford, in June, 1873, conferred upon Professor Tyndall the honorary degree of D. C. L., Dr. Huertley, Margaret professor of divinity, protested on the ground that Tyndall had "signalized himself by working against and denying the credibility of miracles and the efficacy of prayer, thus contravening the whole tenor of that book, which, with its open page inscribed 'Dominus illuminatio mea,' the university still bears as her device, and therefore still professes to acknowledge as her guide," It is assuredly true that Professor Tyndall's bent had seemed until lately altogether materialistic; but it is to be observed that in one of his later utterances he, like many another man of science, had felt compelled to say that there was a point in the history

## Hardly "American."

of man where the keen eye of science failed

and where the entrance of the spirit seemed

Boston Journal.

Americans.

There has been wild enthusiasm in a certain musical circle in New York over the fact that we have at last an "American" symphony, the work of Dr. Dvorak, who it will be remembered, was imported into this country by Mrs. Thurber, and at con-siderable expense. It is on this account the more painful to observe that other musiclans question this "Americanism," and claim that the tunes are as much Celtic or Bohemian as negro. More than this, there is a fierce debate as to whether a burlesque of "Yankee Dooble" was introduced in the symphony by accident or with deliberate malice. In this connection the remark of 'Dvorak's is an American symphony: is it' Themes from negro melodies; composed by a Bohemian; conducted by a Hungarian and played by Germans in a hall built by a Scotchman. About one-third of the audience were Americans, and so were the critics. All the rest of it was anything but

## Repartee in the Church.

Richmond Religious Herald. A Richmond preacher ran out to supply a country church a few weeks ago. As he was about to commence his sermon the Methodist itinerant of the circuit and a dozen or two of his people walked in. At the close of his sermon the Richmond man referred to the presence of the Methodist brethren, and expressed his grateful sense of the honor they had done him in closing up their church and coming to the Baptist Church. As quick as thought the Methodist preacher replied: "We did not close up. The river was so high that we could not cross to get to our church. The water drove us to you." The Baptist preacher, as if a little disconcerted, replied: "Well, I may at least safely say that you are not the first Methodist that the water has driven to the Baptist." Then some one struck up "Blest be the tide that binds,"

## Those Southern Claims.

and Methodists and Baptists sang and gave

to each other the hand of Christian greet-

Durham (N. C.) Globe, All the honest war claims of the South are to be presented by "looters." In the eyes of the North every man who had anything to do with the late war is a thief, and a liar and a scoundrel. But we happen to have a Democratic Congress, and the South is in the majority, and the President must do his duty. The honest claims will be paid. The dishonest ones will be exposed, and the South will undertake to expose them. It wants nothing but what is justly due it. It is unlike the North in the pension matter. The North wants every man, woman and child to draw a pension, because it knows the South must stand the burden of such high-handed robbery. It now seems possible and probable that the just claims of the South will be

# A Prediction.

Knit Goods Review. We are not a phophet, nor yet the son of a prophet; nevertheless we are going to predict that, should the anti-protection tariff programme be carried out as advised by Mr. Cleveland and favored by his following of ultra "reformers," he and all responsible for the pestilent measure proposed will be spewed out of the mouth of the people at the polls, and this generation (at least) will hear of them no more, Julius Caesar, nor yet the traditional "door nail," won't be in it with them in point of deadness. What is more, they should not be accorded Christian burial, because it will be a clear case of suicide.

#### Harrison's Dignity. Philadelphia Times (Dem.)

It was largely because Mr. Harrison has always shown regard for the dignity of politics, as well as for the dignity of personal and official life, that he carried with him on his retirement from office the cordial respect of the citizens of the United States. And since his retirement he has borne himself with such modest dignity and with so true a sense of the proprieties of his exceptional position that his political have been glad of an opportunity to testify their appreciation.

# Sensation Exploded.

Boston Journal.

Detroit Tribune

adjusted.

A week or two ago one of the metropoli-tan newspapers astonished the country with the assertion that the great cruiser New York could not enter any dry dock in the United States. A photograph of the big ship as she now lies safely hauled out of the water in one of the docks of the Brooklyn navy yard should be nailed to the desk of the managing editor of the paper in question as an awful warning that honesty is the best policy and lying is dangerous in the long run.

# Harrison's Effective Speeches.

Boston Journal. Ex-President Harrison isn't rare aptitude for brief and losing his speeches. And he is always listened to with profound rspect by a wide circle of his fellow-countrymen, for it is believed by those who differ as well as those who agree with him in politics that his words are those of a wise and sincere patriot and statesman.

# general Olney are again rife, but inas-

Doubts Expressed.

Rumors of the resignation of Attorney-

much as his position enables him to render valuable if passive service to the great corporations for which he is attorney, it is doubtful if his real employers will care to have him retire. Behind the Times. Minneapolis Times.

Sometimes people kick because reporters don't learn all the facts in five minutes, but here is the Supreme Court of the State solemnly deciding a case and then dis-covering that it was decided upon a law that was repealed at the last session of the Legislature.

## Peffer's Consistency. Louisville Courier-Journal.

Senator Peffer's proposition to appropriate \$63,000,000 to relieve the destitute is not inconsistent with economy from his point of view. He holds that money should come easy from a printing press and go easy in paternal care of the people.

# Another Comparison.

Knit Goods Review. The notorious Wilson bill is the danse du ventre of tariff legislation. It is the unemployed wage earner who dances to the music, and it is his belly that is contorted -with hunger.

### Democratic "Reform." Hartford Courant.

ready proposing that the government shall borrow money to defray its living expenses! And they call that sort of thing reform! Relative Size.

In power not quite ten months, and al-

New York Commercial Advertiser. If Cleveland were a Republican what a small figure he would cut in his party. The fact that Democrats are such small potatoes makes him look big to some persons.